ABBEVILLE PRESS AND

Abbeville S. C., November 26, 1869.

The Press.

Friday, Nevember 26, 1869.

ABBBVILLE, S.

The Legislature

The State Legislature assembled in Columbia on Tuesday last, in the

to the House of Representatives. This is something new, but we supan asylum for lunatics and idiots

"To show by one satirice touch, No people needed it so much "

As may be supposed he gives a gorgoous view of the situation as seen ates, whom he plasters with praise tions to so noble a charity. individually and collectively. This is about as preposterous as it would be some youthful frame to a foul excrescence which was prying upon its lifeblood.

In the House the following newlyelected members appeared, were duly ther W. K. Blake, of Spartanburg. Abbeville County, Messrs, T. A. Suls Culben, of Greenville, E. Hagood; Horry, J. C. Butty; Buist, of Couriest a. Sumter, W. W. Ramsey; Kowshaw, Steam Tree is a W. Adamson; Georgetows, J.

The resignation of \$ 1. member from Summer was read. The reporters of the press were as

signed seats on the floor, Mr. Ferriter gave notice that he ed by the the the Mr.

will introduce a bill to regulate the sale of cotton.

children, were made the special order M. Jordan, of Abbeville. for Friday next, at 12.30 P. M. The remaining bills on the calendar were recommitted to their appropriate committees.

The report of the Commissioners elected to revise and consolidate the ers D. E. Gilchrist, of Marion, and J. statute laws of the State, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A committee was appointed to draft | Wilson, of Charleston, suitable resolutions relative to the and Dasenbury, recently members of P. M. this House.

Mr. Feriter introduced a bill to amend on Act to organize the Circuit Courte; which was referred to the Committee on the Andleiery.

Mr. DeMais gave notice of a bill to waend the figure law of the State. Mr. Debarge gave notice of a bill

to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to organize townships and to define their powers and privileges. At 1.30 P. M., the House adjourned

to meet to-morrow, at 12 M.

SENATE

At 12 M., President Corbin called the Senate to order, and a quorum being present, the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

It was resolved that the Standing Committees of the Senate remain as they were at the last session, subject to revision by the Senate.

· The credentials of W. E. Johnston, Seuator elect from Sumter, (who was beville, were referred to the Commit- sentially an agricultural people, and tee on Elections.

The papers and affidavits of sundry persons relative to the contested election fer Senator from Abbeville, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the general orders on the calendar which were mad : special orders for certain days.

The Clerk of the House appeared and informed the Senate that the House had met and was ready to procoed with business.

The report of the Special Commit tee on the Removal of Political Disabilities, on a joint resolution requeston the table.

The accounts of L. M. Gentry, E. R. Stokes, and others, were referred to the Committee on Claims. At 1.15 P. M., adjourned.

See notice to creditors by Par-

ker & Thomson.

Asthma, &c., by W. T. Penney,

Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton President; 1st Vice-President, Lieutenant-General R. H. Anderson; 2d Vice-President, Major-General J. B. Kershaw: 3d Vice-President, Brigaadier-General S. McGowan; 4th Vice- of civilization and of christianchambers which have been fitted up President, Major T. G. Barker; Secret ty, so that he may be better fitted for them in the new Capitol building. tary, Colonel A. C. Haskell; Treasur. for the grave duties and high res-Speaker Moses made a long Address | cr, Captain W. K. Bachman.

tee were appointed; Celonel E. Me- him that we are his best, if not his pose he was actuated by the motive Crady, Colonel W. A. Wallace, Gen- only friends, and when we shall which induced Dean Swift to be- eral E. Capers, Co'onel J. H. Rion, have done this, we shall not only Genefal James Conner, Col. C. I. have placed our labor on a sound

The following resolution was adopt-

Resolved, That this Convention cordially recommend the Confederate Widows' Home, of the city of Charthrough Radical spectacles - attri- leston, to the faithful attention of the the kindest relations can exist bebutes all the present prosperity of the Survivors' Associations throughout State to the beneficent influence of the State, and that the members now slave resulting in mutual advantage interested and self-sacrificing patriot, their return to their homes, to use Governor R. K. Scott and his associ- their best efforts to obtain contribu-

GRAND LODGE A. F. M .- The folto attribute the vigor and health of lowing are the Grand officers elected to serve for the ensuing Masonic year: Grand Master - M. W. Brother Jas. Conner, Charleston.

Deputy Grand Master-R. W. Bros-

J. D. Pickers of her shale The taloning altern see appears

Senior terms of the one W. Bonner

Coburn, of Summervid . Grand Parsulvant-W. Brother C. G. Jacger, of Laurens.

Senior Grand Stewards-W. Broth M. DeLorme, of Sumfer. Grand Tyler-W. Brother W. A

After the election the Lenige was death of Representatives Nash, Webb called off until half past three Southely

OUR DUTY AND OUR DESTINY.

Oration of General Wade Hampton at the Georgia State Fair.

Hes Views en Labor and Planting.

The oration of General Wade hear him. We make room for that portion of the orration which will be read most eagerly by the Southpublic generally:

"There are one or two topics to which I beg to call your special atand thought you can bestow on them, and as tending to that grand perity of the South. We are eswe must look to this great interest as the basis upon which to build up the permanent welfare of our country. To do this we must use all the means which experience, guided by science, has placed at our disposal. How shall this best be done? The two points which present themselves most prominently in this connection, are, first, the of slaves 28.32 per cent. By these labor by which we cultivate cor rates of increase, there should have lands; and second the manner of

cultivation. The me are person a-and he adaptability to all the dis 1-80 6.17.101 6.819.909 7.467,100 ing Congress to remove the political versities of our climate, to make a 1830 ,331 216 3 821,052 9.518.269 disabilities of those disfranchised by more efficient laborer than any. These calculations showed one or the fourteenth amendment, was laid other. Especial as this true when two other significant facts, which, the labor is to be performed in the as bearing on an exploded system, more malarial portions of cur coun- might as well be placed upon the retry. Our object, then, should be cord to aid in the general summary to develop to the utmost his capac- that will be made at some future ity as a laborer. To do this, time day. By these it appears that the is requisite, and we shall have to deaths among tree black were 33; exercise great forbearance, con- per cent; that births among the free stant prudence and steady kind- were 33½ per cent. less than among ure which agriculture holds out; these ness. We must make him feel that the slaves; and that the net increase are the duties it exacts from its vote-

THE STATE SURVIVOR'S Association of this State to make its bonds equal as an TION.—The Association met in Char- him; that we have no animosity enabling us to approxomate what souls to the restoration of prosperity; the Internal Revenue tax collected, to investment to those of any State in the leston on the 19th. Twenty-three towards him; but, on the contrary, will be, or what should be, the to the re-establishment of law and or, such an amount as will meet the lia- Union, even to those of the General Govdistrict associations were represented. that we cherish the kind feelings number of negro laborers in the der; of smiling peace and tranquil bilities of the General Govern- ernment. By the adoption of this plan Gen. J. C. Kershaw was called to the engentered by early associations South during any year up to 1890, happiness throughout all the limits of ment, but relieve our people as much we at once fix the vulne of our securities chair The following officers were and old memories. Let us be scru- and to ascertain what effect free- our beloved South. Let us lift her up as possible of the tax collected to pay where the resources of the State smould pulously just in our dealings with dom has had on the mortality and from the dust and show that she still the National debts. We believe that place them. This measure would attract him, let us assist him in his aspira- the ratio of increase among the tions for knowledge, and aid him blacks. in its acquisitions. Try to elevate him in the scale of true manhood, ponsibilities forced upon him by his

The following Executive Commit- new position. In a word, convince footing, but we shall have gained in the laborer a strong and zealous ally. On this subject I speak not tween the planter and his former have lived for years, and there has been a constant and marked improvement in their industry in each year since their emancipation though they have not yet attained the same efficiency as laborers they formerly possessed. I have promiix the laborers to the seil, and

> if a desert just dealing, and some manufacturing over their conthin a great without effect upon

Grand Marshal - W. in over P. K. not of those who believe that the is properly planted is already half mere possession of the rudiments of education makes a people stronger, better or happier; "a hale learning is a da genous thing," and nuless moral education a schemil-inhand with intellectual, the seeds of knowledge will be sown on a bar-

ther than compulsory, intelligent,

consideration altogether those highprompt us to do so. A longer ex-Hampton at the Georgia State Fair perience of his acquisition of highou Wednesday last, was a splendid or intelligence, will teach him, not effort, and was received with enthu- only his dependence on the whites siastic applause by the immense of the South, but the great truth concourse who had assembled to which no laws can change.

> That those who think must govern those who toil." It is our duty to assist him in we can tell with absolute certainty what those numbers would have been had no convulsion shaken our entire system. Several years ago I had occasion to collect some data bearing on this question, and they give the following facts and calculations. Taking the results of the census of 1840 and that of 1850, we find the ratio of increase among that g not on pa same ala j the free blacks to be 12.48 per cent.,

"---in every soil.

been in the United States in Free Slave. Total. g a c plu significant configuration (1879548.712 5.317.427 5.868 139

I do not propose to enter into the de- rian passing with his company to re- of any State in the Union. the best plan for its cultivation, be- were deliberating on the proposed re- ment came into power we found that pose of arranging these liabilities the grand fundamental principles rushing from the temple, exclaimed, the prompt payment of which, as well as the original investment. Hot only from theory, but experience, an ex- which should govern all intelligent perience which has taught me that planters. The problem for our solu-We cheapen labor by increasing its Radical rule—especially to that dis- in attendance pledge themselves on to both parties. My old slaves are productiveness, for while we may, cultivating the land on which they in doing the latter have to pay higher wages, we receive for the work done larger profits. Our object should be not to enlarge the area of cultivation, but make every acre yield to its highest canacity. The labor with which we cultivate one acre producing from 600 to 1000 pounds of seed cotton costs as much as that which would ised to put up for them a school- make that same acre bring 3000 house and church, and to pay a pounds it is economy to use labor, qualified and took their seats: From Senior Grand Warden. - V. W. Mc. portion of the salaries of their which is now money, so that it will teachers Such a system, if gener- only make from ten acres what it can byan and L. P. Goffin; Pickens, J. Junior World Warden V. W. J. S. aliy a lopted, would tend greatly to as easily make from five? If our labores cultivate ten acres to the hand, ". W. would by adding to their content is it not best to plant only half that and a great result in vast ulti- quantity in cotton, working our crops me e ... is letter landlord. That under the improved system which experience and science have taught, and to devote the other moiety to grain and grasses? These propositions do not admit of a doubt, and the question them is proved by the fact, gratify- then arises, how is the productiveness to myself that I am now on of our lands to be brought to its high-F. W Carwide of Edgellett, and W. the weeter Mississippi. by the re-A Senate bill to regulate and define Brother P. Cavington, of Marlhoro'. | quest of handreds of negroes, be- to your own great authorities in Georthe law of divorce, a bill to regulate | Junior Grand Deacons W. Broth- sides my own laborers, to advise gia, only saying that the prime secret divorces, alimony and the custody of ers C. P. Townsend, of Marthoro', G. them what cause to pursue it the of planting is in thorough preparaapproaching Section there I am tion and careful culture. A crop that made, and its subsequent cultivation is comparatively easy. But in order to prepare and cultivate our land made during the past year in securely islature to comply with their wishes, have offered. This skill has placed in greatly to the decided stand taken by ity of other States in this diour hands improved implements of you at the close of the last session in rection, and the financial results is carried on in this State by companies husbandry, while science teaches us declining to jopardize the State credit of their action, justify your in no wise subject to our laws. Their ren soil, or will produce but thorns how to use them, what fertilizers to by yielding to the presure brought to course in refusing to comply with property cannot be reached by the and thisties; but I do believe, that apply and the best mode of their ap- bear upon you by individuals and their demands. It is to be hoped that process of our courts, their solvency it proportion as you make all labor, plication. It was by means of her corporations for State aid for the conlabor-saying machines that the North | struction of railroads. The financia you render it profitable. If this is was able to keep up her agricultural reputation of a Commonwealth, like true, we should educate the mind, and mechanical interest during the that of an individual, depends upon the heart and the soul of the negro, war, notwithstanding the heavy drain the care with which it cherishes its looking at the question only in its on her laboring population. England resources and the prompitude and fi- 00 of railroad bonds and other securities, material aspect and leaving out of has increased the yield of wheat four decity with which it meets its obligabushels per acre by the use of the tions; and the correct and honorable er and nobler motives which should steam plough, while Me ormick's businesss man who desires success is reaper performs the work of many careful that his reputation and credit men in harvesting the golden sheaves, is not taraished by unwisely lending It should be a source of pride to us the use of his name to parties who that these two great labor-saving ma- have seither ered or reputation to chines, which are revolutionizing the liose themselves. agricultural operations of the world. are the inventions of Southern men; for Bellinger the inventor of the the indebtedness and the assets of the plough, was a South Carolinian, and State, October 31st, 1899; Funded McCormick a Virginian. If we hope debt of the State six millions one hunto keep peace with the enlightened dred and eighty-three thousand three qualifying himself for his changed farmers of other countries, we must hundred and forty-nine dollars and condition; time alone can show hasten to employ the means that give seventeen cents. The total amount whether that change has been for them success. Every advantage of of assets held by the State on that tention, as deserving all the care his benefit. The South will look soil and of change is with us, and if date was two million seven hunwith profound interest to the next we fail in the great race the fualt will dred and fifty-four thousand six huncensus to see how freedom has ef- be ours. Let us then, my brother dred and sixty dollars; interest falling subsequently allowed to qualify,) and result we all have in view, the pros-fected the numbers of his race; for planters, strive manfully for that su-due during the fiscal year of October ture herself, intended us to enjoy, eight thousand six hundred and nine of politics to seek peace, recreation and happiness in those more cong .

> ble ones given by her. Not Fort of to deiragar and Or the glad fields, if bon to n seasons , our, In gother harvests, we lib ushnown b fore Ado b your hones - with taste and skill impar .. w charms to Nature by the help of Art Teach plan's of other climes, and stranger flowers,

To bretthe their fragrance on your rative bourts With faire, herds the dairy wealth increase; in gowing flocks bestor a finer flerer. Giv to the conser wings to sweep ifa-

Enclose, dean, titl, with sider hand prepore Field, meadow, orchard, with increasing care elp, with more open hand, the neighbor's

Your con tr's pennen throng's the fills of

On with the plough each generous feeling speed Fig gen al board prepare with fresh delight, Yet warmer make each hospitable rice."

These are the calm and pure pleas See notice to sufferers from his interests are indissolubly bound of slaves was 130.03 per cent. great- ries. Our duty to our country deun with ours; that high prices for er than that of the free blacks mands that we should devote all our momorialise your members of Congress it is the intention and determination of

has loyal and devoted sons. Let us the present generation should not be foreign capital, one urage emigration, and, cling with reverence—a reverence compelled to pay too much of the debt as our credit increases, individual prospermade deeper and holier by her mis- of a great country that is to be left ity will enhance in value, and the general Turning, now, from the labor to his fortunes—to this our native land; let by them as a rich inheritance to pos- prosperity of our citizens be promoted. work, we have to consider what sys- no promise of wealth or advancement terity. The present tax system was One important reason why the intem of culture is the most productive tempt us to forsake her. When the new to our people, and it could not, terest should be paid in the medium -and here I have no hesitation in barbarian horde destroyed Rome, and perhaps, but be expected that much originally intended, and one that will saying that the system which calls to her sons in despair and sorrow where distatisfaction would be felt in conse-strongly commend itself to your its aid all the appliances of skill and about to forsake the Eternal city, we quence of the change. But, is grati- judgement as an act of justice to our science will always, other things be- are told that the impending doom was fying to be able to state that the taxes creditors, is that some of our liabiliing equal, prove the most successful, averting by a happy omen. A Centu- have been paid as promptly as those ties become due during the coming tails of cotton planting, nor to give lieve guard where the sad concourse hause the same rules will apply to all moval, gave the usual word of com- the Provisional Government control- with the creditors as they become due localities, and because time will not mand: "Ensign, plant your colors; ling the State from the close of the that it is important that we should ofpermit me to do more than touch on we will remain here." The senators war, had contracted many debts, for for them a security, equally as good "The Gods have spoken; we obey." as to meet the current expenses of is this our interest, but good faith and The populace took up the cry and the State Government, it was neces- justice demand it. It will be the tion is how we can obtain the maxim. rent the skies with shouts of "Rome sary to provide. Among the liabili- means of meeting claims failing due forever!" Let us, my countrymen, ties was a floating debt amonting to as the original obligation contemplaas we stand amid our ruins, plant our \$477,965.90. This debt was due to ted. To meet these liabilities at preand invoking reverently the protection of our God, shout with more than against the State. By authority of would impose too heavy a burden

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and Gen. themen of the House of Representatives : In transmitting my second annual message to the General Assembly, it gives me much pleasure to congratulate you upon your occupancy of your new halls of legislation, which contrast so favorably in appearance and adaptation to their purpose with those you recently occupied. May their lus trous beauty be typical of the brightening prosperity of our beloved State. of her unstained honor, and untarnished credit; and may it witness the purity, the patriotism and the wisdom of her councils, until her principles are as firmly established as the of lending the State credit to railroads, and prosperity prevail within her the session of the General Assembly borders.

RAILROAD AID. I am gravitied in being able to in-

The following statement exhibits

premacy which our kind mother, Na- 30th, 1869, three hundred and eighty Let us prove ourselves worthy of her ty-three dollars and eighty-six cents. beneficence; let us leave to place For a fail and detailed statement of men and partisans the troubled field the financial condition of the State, I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the Comptroller and Treasunial, more alluring and more honora- rer. The State debt is comparatively small, amounting in the aggregate to about six millions one hundred and promised, and a wed to receive the protect him against loss. It has been eighty-three thousand three hundred and forty-nine dollars. The taxab e property, at a low valuation, will amount to one hundred and ninety millions of dollars. During the past their obligations in gold, it would be a investments to certain see arities. I fiscal year, at a season, too, when our great step towad the resumption of specie would also recommend, that in the capitalists, merchants, farmers, me- payments, and assist very materially the chanics, and others had all their monof business, a million of dollars for taxes was received in into the State Treasury To more fully illustrate moneyed centres of wild and reckless the ability of our people to meet all speculations in the gold of the country. n cossary taxes, we may refer also to I regard it as a matter of the highest imthe payment by our citizens into the portuges, that you should take into con-Federal Treasury, as Internal Revenue, a tax amounting to the sum of State Treasurer to meet in future the inter-82,622,690.69, making an aggregate of e-t due on the State debt in specie betaxes paid into the State and Federal lieving that but a short period must elap-e Treasuries the past year of over three before it will cost no more to pay in speciand half millions of dollars.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

any other State.

STATE AID TO RAILROADS. We have escaped from the disaster

feel that their interests have suffered to return to specie payment form you that much progress has been from the failure or refusal of the Legreperly, we must use all the means placing the finances of the State on a all must concede that the examples by which modern skill and recent science firm and healthy basis. This is owing which we are surrounded of the libertion of the Ceneral Assembly.

THE CREATION OF A SINKING FUND. There are in the State Treasury \$2,755. which I recommend be held and ultimately used as a sinking fund for the liquidation of the State debt, as they are of a class and character which must increase in valno. In addition to this, I would suggest the propriety of taking into consideration the very able plan devised by J. G. Holmes E-q., of Charleston, to provide for a small seesing fand, by which the entire Seate debt may be paid off by the redemption sunnally of a small amount of State securities. It is believed that this plan would enable us to pay our entire debt in a few years, and would convince moneyed men, at home and abroad, of our determination to povide for the prompt payment of all our securities as they become due. The Sa - being sovereign, no action can to lought against it to enforce payment of minis against her. Its credit, therefore and the pries of its bonds, depend upon or arses, the honor and good faith of

a. S on Governmene. The credit of the

are surround be regarded as a cacred trust. RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT. A arge per of our nebt was incurred more the passage of the Legal Tender Act. The creditors of the State loaned eir money when gold was the legal tonier of the country. The creditor warency on a par. It would also prevent the possibility of a recurrence in the great than in currency. On the other hand, capitalists seeking permanent investment I would here recommend that you of their surplus funds will be assured that

year 1870, for which provision must When the present State Govern he made. It is therefore for the purcolors on the graves of our ancestors. Various county officers, sheriffs, mag- sent, would involve the necessity of so istrates, coroners, and other claimants large an additional taxation that it Roman patriotism, with one voice, law there has also been put in circula- upon the tax payers. Not to provide "The South now! the South forever!" tion bills receivable to the amount of for these liabilities might lead holders \$222,000. In addition to this was the to infer by our silence that we neithpast due interest on the State debt, er feel nor intend to take any interwhich had accrued from the 1st of Ju- est in their redemption, and they ly, 1867. All of these various amounts | would necessarity become an undesirhave been paid, and the bills receivs shle aed unsought investment. ble have been redeemed. At the pres- Should such an impression become ent time there is but a small floating current, these securities will be debt that the State Treasurer will be thrown upon the market, and the crecompelled to meet. Owing to these dit of our State bonds will suffer from payments the expenses of the State a seeming indifference or carelessness Government were heavier last year of our credit. I trust, therefore, that than they will be for the present fiscal you will take this matter under earnyear, and the assessment of taxes may est and careful consideration, and therefore be considerably reduced for your favorable action may be the first the coming year, and the tax burden step in assisting the financial men of upon the various branches of industry our country in the gold problem. No made lighter than the taxes of almost see ion of country is so well prepared to both pay in gold and demand gold in return for the products of the soil, furnished the markets of the world If our business men could adopt the foundations of this edifice, and peace so carnestly pressed and demanded at specie basis for all transactions, they would at all times be prepared for the Whatever the opinions of individuals financial crash that may come when may be, or however much they may the General Government determines.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

With the increase of commerce and ntelligence igsurance upon both life and property has become a favorite security. Much of this business is a lequate provision to secure the capita f our own companies to meet large or unexpected losses. I recommend that a law be passed requiring each company effecting insurance in this State to deposit sufficient security with the Comptroller-General, indemnifying policy holders a gains losses. The deposit should be graduated in proportion to the business and capital of the company, making it a misdemeanor, with adequate punishment, in any agent attempting to effect insurance until the company he represents has made deposit of ample securities to protect policy holder. against fraud or attempted frauds.

THE BARKS. In this connection I would further

recommend that all banking institutions that were banks of deposit, other than National Banks, also Savings Banks, Trust Companies, &c., be required to deposit with the Comptroller-General sufficient securities in bonds and stocks, to protect depositors against loss in case of failure. Some of our banking institutions are now receiving deposits where neither the stockholders nor any of the officers re the banks are in any way personally responsible, and if in the event of fluctuations of the money market any of these institutions should fail, the denositor would have no security to equivalent of his loan, both in principal the policy of all old States to proto it and interest. Were this and the other the poor man, the widow and the or-States of the Union to take this view of phan, for whose benefit these 'panks their re-pon-ibidities, and decide to pay are professedly used, by limiting their case of guardians and c thers having policy of the present able Secretary of money of minors and others in trust ev invested in their various branches he Treasury, in bringing gold and cur- investments in State bonds, shall protect the guardiar , courts or party holding the true st against the fire tions of the money market. This will operate as a greater security for a careful s' nd judicions administration of the in vestment. There is no possisideration the propriety of authorizing the bility o'f the sceurity becoming worthless, and it rrotects the guardian and troatee against chances of investments in something more perishable or doubtful.

TAXATION AND EQUALIZATION. Under the law for the collection of taxes on the ad ratorem system, there were expected to arise many ember-